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Configuring RADIUS

NORTEL NETWORKS™

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Preface

This guide describes Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) and what you do to start and customize RADIUS on a Nortel Networks™ router.

You can use the Bay Command Console (BCC™) or Site Manager to configure RADIUS on a router. In this guide, you will find instructions for using both the BCC and Site Manager.

Before You Begin

Before using this guide, you must complete the following procedures. For a new router:

- Install the router (see the installation guide that came with your router).
- Connect the router to the network and create a pilot configuration file (see *Quick-Starting Routers*, *Configuring BayStack Remote Access*, or *Connecting ASN Routers to a Network)*.

Make sure that you are running the latest version of Nortel Networks BayRS™ and Site Manager software. For information about upgrading BayRS and Site Manager, see the upgrading guide for your version of BayRS.

Text Conventions

This guide uses the following text conventions:

angle brackets (< >)	Indicate that you choose the text to enter based on the description inside the brackets. Do not type the brackets when entering the command. Example: If the command syntax is: **ping** <*ip_address*>, you enter: **ping 192.32.10.12**
bold text	Indicates command names and options and text that you need to enter. Example: Enter **show ip** {**alerts** | **routes**}. Example: Use the **dinfo** command.
brackets ([ ])	Indicate optional elements in syntax descriptions. Do not type the brackets when entering the command. Example: If the command syntax is: **show ip interfaces** [**-alerts**], you can enter either: **show ip interfaces** or **show ip interfaces -alerts**.
italic text	Indicates file and directory names, new terms, book titles, and variables in command syntax descriptions. Where a variable is two or more words, the words are connected by an underscore. Example: If the command syntax is: **show at** <*valid_route*> *valid_route* is one variable and you substitute one value for it.
`screen text`	Indicates system output, for example, prompts and system messages. Example: `Set Trap Monitor Filters`

separator (>)	Shows menu paths. Example: Protocols > IP identifies the IP option on the Protocols menu.
vertical line (|)	Separates choices for command keywords and arguments. Enter only one of the choices. Do not type the vertical line when entering the command. Example: If the command syntax is: **show ip** {**alerts** | **routes**}, you enter either: **show ip alerts** or **show ip routes**, but not both.

Acronyms

This guide uses the following acronyms:

CHAP	Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol
IP	Internet Protocol
IPX	Internet Protocol Exchange
IPXWAN	Internet Protocol Exchange Wide Area Network
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
LAN	local area network
OSPF	Open Shortest Path First
PAP	Password Authentication Protocol
POTS	Plain Old Telephone Service
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol
RADIUS	Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service
RIP	Routing Information Protocol
SAP	Service Advertising Protocol
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
VSA	vendor-specific attribute
WAN	wide area network

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- The “CD ROMs” section lists available CDs.
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Sydney, Australia	61-2-9927-8800
Tokyo, Japan	81-3-5402-7041

Chapter 1
RADIUS Overview

RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) enables Internet service providers (ISPs) to offer more remote access services to their customers. Remote access is one of the fastest growing segments of the networking industry. Users in branch offices, sales people in the field, and telecommuters are just a few of the people who rely on remote access to do their jobs.

This chapter provides a conceptual overview of RADIUS, and explains how Nortel Networks implements it. This chapter covers the following topics:

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Nortel Networks RADIUS Implementation	1-5
RADIUS Authentication	1-6
RADIUS Accounting	1-11
Using RADIUS-Compatible Servers with the RADIUS Client	1-13
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How RADIUS Works

As networks grow to accommodate more users, network security and billing become more difficult to manage. RADIUS solves these issues by centralizing security and controlling the billing of those services. RADIUS improves security and provides a solution that can adapt to the changing size and needs of remote users and service providers.

A RADIUS application has two components, the RADIUS *server* and the RADIUS *client*.

The RADIUS server is a computer equipped with server software (for example, a UNIX workstation) that is located at a central office or campus. It has authentication and access information in a form that is compatible with the client. A network can have one server for both authentication and accounting, or one server for each service.

The RADIUS client can be a router or a remote access server that is equipped with client software and that typically resides on the same local area network (LAN) segment as the server. The client is the network access point between the remote users and the server.

RADIUS authentication lets you identify remote users before you give them access to a central network site. *RADIUS accounting* enables the server to collect data during a remote user's dial-in session with the client. The server can then determine billing charges.

Figure 1-1 shows a sample network using RADIUS over a POTS (Plain Old Telephone Service) line and an ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network).

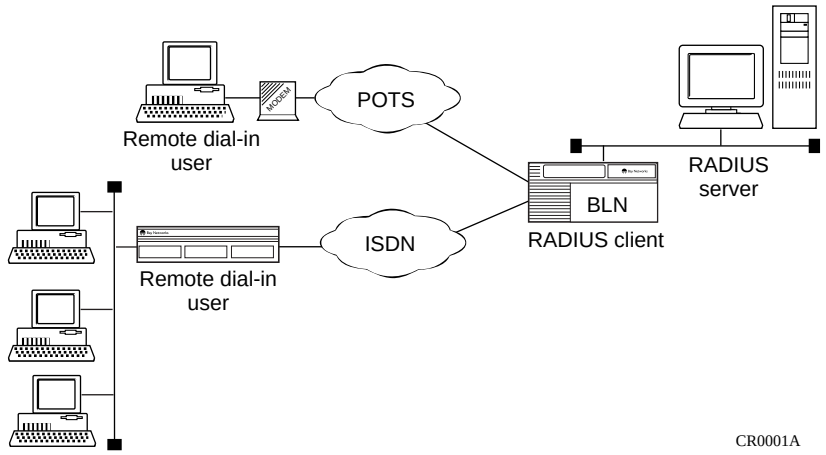

Figure 1-1. Sample Network Using RADIUS

Configuring RADIUS

To configure the RADIUS server and client, follow these steps:

1. Install the RADIUS server files. These files load at server startup and enable the server to recognize the vendor-specific RADIUS clients.
   - For Nortel Networks servers, copy the *bayrs.dct*, *vendor.ini*, and *dictiona.dcm* files from the distribution CD to the directory you define at installation time (usually *C:\RADIUS\Services*). For more information, refer to Appendix D, "Vendor-Specific Attributes" and the *BaySecure Access Control Administration Guide* for your platform (UNIX, NetWare, or NT).
   - For non-Nortel servers, use the *bayrs.dct* file shown in Appendix D to modify your existing RADIUS dictionary. Because the *bayrs.dct* file is in the format of some popular RADIUS servers, you may be able to use it as a direct replacement for the existing RADIUS dictionary. For more information, refer to the vendor-specific server documentation.
2. Configure the user-specific information in the RADIUS server database. For more information, refer to the vendor-specific documentation.
3. Configure the BayRS RADIUS client using either Site Manager or the BCC. For more information, refer to Chapters 2-4 in this manual.
   a. Define the RADIUS slots and services to be provided (authentication and or accounting).
   b. Configure the primary and secondary RADIUS servers.
4. Configure RADIUS-enabled applications (dial services, HTTP, FTP, NTP, Telnet).

Nortel Networks RADIUS Implementation

The following Nortel Networks platforms can operate as RADIUS clients:

- Access Node (AN®)
- Access Node Hub (ANH™)
- Access Stack Node (ASN™)
- Advanced Remote Node (ARN™)
- Backbone Concentrator Node (BCN®)
- Backbone Link Node (BLN®)
- System 5000™

Note: Site Manager Version 7.20 supports all platforms except the System 5000.

From one central location, RADIUS enables you to administer remote user accounts by providing a full range of authentication and accounting services. The remote users include:

- Routers with customized user profiles and routers from other vendors. (RADIUS supports these routers by using vendor-specific attributes.)
- System administrators logging onto the RADIUS client from a local console or Telnet.
- Routers acting as dial-up servers (concentrators).
- Other services that the server can authenticate such as FTP and HTTP.

Note: To configure RADIUS with any service other than demand circuit groups, Nortel Networks recommends using the BCC.

RADIUS supports unnumbered IP addresses (demand circuit groups) and numbered IP addresses (dial-up services). RADIUS clients that use dial-up services typically use demand circuits, but they can also use backup or bandwidth circuits.

To enable RADIUS, you must specify the client's Internet Protocol (IP) address. As the RADIUS client, the router passes this address to the server when a remote user makes an authentication or accounting request. The server will not accept the request without the client's IP address.

The client can also support a *primary server*, which is the original destination server, and an *alternate server*, which is a server that the client contacts if it cannot reach the primary server

RADIUS Authentication

You configure RADIUS authentication on a slot-by-slot basis. Therefore, a call designated for a RADIUS-configured slot can perform authentication. You can also configure a slot for authentication even if the router is already using that slot for a dial-up service. This includes dial-up services for both:

- Unnumbered IP addresses (demand circuit groups). For more information, see "Using IP and IPX Unnumbered Protocols for PPP Connections" on page 1-7.
- Numbered IP addresses (dial-on-demand, dial backup, and bandwidth-on-demand). For more information, see "Using RADIUS with a Dial Service" on page 1-8.

When a remote user calls the RADIUS client, the client passes the call request, referred to as the *access challenge*, to the RADIUS server. The access challenge contains the user's name and password. The server verifies the user's identity and, for authorized callers, responds with an *access accept* message, which includes the required access information. This information is sent to the client, which passes it to the remote user. If the remote user is not authorized, the server responds with an *access reject* message.

The client can pass multiple requests to the server simultaneously. If the client cannot reach the server, and you configured an alternate server, the client passes the request to the alternate server.

The authentication process occurs only once for each call. Once RADIUS authentication is complete, the remote user can communicate with the destination network.

Using RADIUS with Multilevel Access to the Router

System administrators and network operators can use RADIUS authentication services from a console connected to the router. This feature, which is part of Nortel Networks *multilevel access*, grants authenticated users access to the router for configuration and monitoring purposes. For Version 13.20, Nortel Networks recommends that you use the BCC to configure multilevel access.

Multilevel access also assigns a privilege level that determines what system commands the user can execute. For more information, refer to Appendix A in *Using the Bay Command Console (BCC).*

Using IP and IPX Unnumbered Protocols for PPP Connections

The RADIUS client supports IP and IPX unnumbered interfaces, meaning that the circuit's interface address is 0.0.0.0. All remote users that dial in to the same slot on the client receive the same unnumbered protocol configuration.

Note: Unlike the circuit's address, the RADIUS client's address is a numbered address.

The unnumbered circuit interface eliminates the need for a unique circuit configuration for each remote user in a network. Therefore, an unnumbered circuit interface reduces the configuration effort and the number of IP addresses that you use for a large network. The client can activate any available circuit for an incoming call because there is no specific address assigned to the circuit.

When you configure authentication for a router slot, Site Manager automatically configures the dial-up circuits required for the client to accept calls from the remote user. You are responsible for configuring only the unnumbered circuit interfaces. If you use an FTP Telnet session, this configuration is unnecessary.

In addition to configuring unnumbered circuit interfaces, we recommend that you enable IP or IPX triggered updates for the RADIUS client. The client uses triggered updates to provide its local area network (LAN) with routing information from the remote router. Refer to *Configuring IP, ARP, RARP, RIP, and OSPF Services* or *Configuring IPX Services* for more information about triggered updates.

Using RADIUS with a Dial Service

To use RADIUS authentication with a dial service, you must configure at least one of the three Nortel Networks dial services: dial-on-demand, dial backup, or bandwidth-on-demand. The dial service enables the router to activate a dial-up connection when it receives an incoming call. For information about configuring a dial service, refer to *Configuring Dial Services.*

Configuring Vendor-Specific Attributes (VSAs) for Authentication

To authenticate a remote caller, the RADIUS client must identify the router placing the call. Identifying the remote caller is accomplished by configuring the caller's Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP) or Password Authentication Protocol (PAP) name and secret so that it maps the local circuits to the name of the remote caller.

- In slots *not* configured with RADIUS, identify the remote caller by configuring the router's caller resolution table. (For information about caller resolution tables, refer to *Configuring Dial Services*.)
- In slots configured with RADIUS and dial circuits, configure the vendor-specific attributes (VSAs) on the RADIUS server. The required VSA is Bay-Local-IP-Address, which specifies the IP address of the local port. This VSA must match the IP address of the interface receiving the call.

Note: Do not configure a caller resolution table if you plan to use vendor-specific attributes.

When a call comes in that needs authentication, the RADIUS client first checks the router's caller resolution table for an entry that identifies the caller.

- If the caller is authorized, the local router maps the caller to a local circuit, and then activates that circuit.
- If that fails, and RADIUS is configured, a request is sent to the RADIUS server for authentication.

Using RADIUS with Demand Circuit Groups (Site Manager only)

When configuring a RADIUS client using Site Manager, Site Manager automatically configures a demand circuit group. However, you will need to configure a protocol for the demand circuit group. See "Select a Protocol for RADIUS Authentication" on page 2-7.

To identify the remote user to the RADIUS server, the remote user uses the PPP CHAP or PAP. The client includes the remote user's CHAP name and secret or PAP ID and password in the access challenge to the server. You cannot use VSAs with demand circuit groups.

Configuring the Remote User to Work with the RADIUS Client

In most RADIUS networks, the remote user is a router. To enable the remote router to work with the RADIUS authentication client, follow these guidelines:

- Enable dial-optimized routing.

  The remote router sends routing updates to advertise its LAN to the client. By enabling dial-optimized routing, you reduce the frequency of routing updates, preventing the line from remaining active unnecessarily.

- Configure one-way PPP authentication.

  The remote router must support one-way PPP authentication, meaning that only the client sends CHAP challenges or PAP authentication requests to the remote user. The remote user only recognizes and responds to the CHAP challenges or PAP authentication requests from the client.

- Configure a default route in the routing table of the remote router.

  The client does not advertise its LAN to the remote router. To specify the path from the remote router to the client, you configure a default route, which is a static route that enables the remote router to contact the client.

Refer to Appendix C for configuration examples.

Using RADIUS with IP Utilities

To use RADIUS authentication with an IP utility, you must configure the RADIUS server so that it can recognize vendor-specific RADIUS clients.

Note: To use RADIUS with IP utilities such as FTP, NTP, HTTP, and Telnet, your RADIUS server must support VSAs.

- For Nortel Networks servers, copy the *bayrs.dct*, *vendor.ini*, and *dictiona.dcm* files from the distribution CD to the directory you define at installation time (usually *C:\RADIUS\Services*). For more information, refer to Appendix D, "Vendor-Specific Attributes" and the *BaySecure Access Control Administration Guide* for your platform (UNIX, NetWare, or NT).
- For non-Nortel servers, use the *bayrs.dct* file shown in Appendix D to modify your existing RADIUS dictionary. Because the *bayrs.dct* file is in the format of some popular RADIUS servers, you may be able to use it as a direct replacement for the existing RADIUS dictionary. For more information, refer to the vendor-specific server documentation.

The Nortel Networks vendor ID is 1584, as allocated by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority. Use this ID in the VSA header.

For information on IP utilities, refer to *Configuring IP Utilities*.

RADIUS Accounting

You configure RADIUS accounting on a slot-by-slot basis. Therefore, a call designated for a RADIUS-configured slot performs RADIUS accounting.

The RADIUS accounting server calculates billing charges for a communication session between the remote user and the client. The RADIUS client sends information to the server, such as the status of each call and the number of packets transmitted during the session. Using this data, the server determines billing charges, which the network administrator can use to manage network costs.

An *accounting session* is the time during which the remote user communicates with the client. The session begins when the client passes an accounting request from the remote user to the server, with an accounting status byte set to start. The session ends when the client sends a second request with the accounting status byte set to stop. Multiple accounting sessions can occur simultaneously if there are multiple dial-up connections.

The client sends accounting requests only to the server configured for accounting, enabling you to use different servers for accounting and authentication.

If the client cannot reach the primary server after several attempts, and you configured an alternate server, the client sends the accounting request to the alternate server. If an accounting session starts with the primary server, and this server goes down, the session is continued with the alternate server. Unless the primary server recovers, the request to end the session is then sent to the alternate server. To accurately determine billing charges, the network administrator collects information from all accounting servers.

Using IP and IPX Unnumbered Protocols for PPP Connections

The RADIUS client supports IP and IPX unnumbered interfaces, meaning that the circuit's interface address is 0.0.0.0. All remote users that dial in to the same slot on the client receive the same unnumbered protocol configuration.

Note: Unlike the circuit's address, the RADIUS client's address is a numbered address.

The unnumbered circuit interface eliminates the need for a unique circuit configuration for each remote user in a network. Therefore, an unnumbered circuit interface reduces the configuration effort and the number of IP addresses that you use for a large network. The client can activate any available circuit for an incoming call because there is no specific address assigned to the circuit.

When you configure accounting for a router slot, Site Manager automatically configures the dial-up circuits required for the client to accept calls from the remote user. You are responsible for configuring only the unnumbered circuit interfaces. If you use an FTP Telnet session, this configuration is unnecessary.

In addition to configuring unnumbered circuit interfaces, we recommend that you enable IP or IPX triggered updates for the RADIUS client. The client uses triggered updates to provide its local area network (LAN) with routing information from the remote router. Refer to *Configuring IP, ARP, RARP, RIP, and OSPF Services* or *Configuring IPX Services* for more information about triggered updates.

Using Dial VPN Services with Multilink PPP Accounting

The Dial VPN services (DVS) feature reports multilink PPP (point-to-point protocol) usage to the RADIUS accounting server. Nortel Networks enables this feature by default.

Prior to BayRS Version 14.00, DVS only reported one session per multilink bundle to the RADIUS accounting server. Now, DVS reports one session per link, so that as links are added to or removed from a multilink bundle, the RADIUS accounting server at the customer site receives accounting messages.

This new behavior resembles the operation of a RAS (remote access server) in local (non-DVS) mode and allows customers to perform usage-based billing of multilink PPP sessions.

In addition, the new multilink PPP accounting feature:

- Does not report the Termination-Cause attribute in the accounting STOP message.
- Ensures uniqueness by having the gateway locally generate the NAS-Port, Session-Id, and Multi-Session-Id attributes.

Using RADIUS with a Dial Service

To use RADIUS accounting on the router, you must configure at least one of the three Nortel Networks dial services: dial-on-demand, dial backup, or bandwidth-on-demand. The dial service enables the router to activate a dial-up connection when it receives an incoming call. For information about dial services, refer to *Configuring Dial Services*.

Using RADIUS with Demand Circuit Groups (Site Manager only)

When configuring a RADIUS client using Site Manager, Site Manager automatically configures a demand circuit group. However, you will need to configure a protocol for the demand circuit group. See "Select a Protocol for RADIUS Authentication" on page 2-7.

To identify the remote user to the RADIUS server, the remote user uses the PPP CHAP or PAP. The client includes the remote user's CHAP name and secret or PAP ID and password in the access challenge to the server. You cannot use VSAs with demand circuit groups.

Using RADIUS-Compatible Servers with the RADIUS Client

The Nortel Networks RADIUS client can communicate with any RADIUS-compatible server. You must configure the server's IP address so that the client can communicate with the server.

To ensure that a server is always available, you can configure one primary server and multiple alternate servers. The client tries to connect to the primary server first. If the primary server does not respond after a certain number of attempts, the client sends the authentication or accounting request to the alternate server. Once the primary server recovers, the client resumes communication with the primary server.

Accepting Remote Users' IP Addresses

The client accepts the IP address of a remote user only if the remote user is a PC, not another router. The client does not support any other RADIUS extensions.

Configuring a RADIUS Client

Nortel Networks provides a script for configuring a RADIUS client on one, many, or all slots in a router. With this script, you can quickly configure all the selected slots in one operation.

Note: The RADIUS script configures each slot with the *same* configuration.

For information on running this script, refer to "Configuring Multiple RADIUS Clients" on page 2-8.

For More Information

Refer to the following sources for more information about RADIUS:

Aboba, B., G. Zorn. "RADIUS Client MIB." Internet Draft. March 1997.

Aboba, B., G. Zorn. "RADIUS Server MIB." Internet Draft. March 1997.

Aboba, B., G. Zorn. "Implementation of Mandatory Tunneling via RADIUS." Internet Draft. March 1997.

Internet Engineering Task Force World Wide Web site: *http://ftp.ietf.org/*.

Rigney, C. "RADIUS Accounting." RFC 2139. April 1997.

Rigney, C., A. Rubens, W.A. Simpson, S. Willens. "Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS)." RFC 2138. April 1997.

Rigney, C., W. Willats. "RADIUS Extensions." Internet Draft. January 1997.

Zorn, G. "RADIUS Attributes for Tunnel Protocol Support." Internet Draft. March 1997.

Zorn, G. "Extensible RADIUS Attributes for Tunnel Protocol Support." Internet Draft. March 1997

Chapter 2
Starting RADIUS

Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) defines a method of centralizing authentication and accounting information for a variety of network services such as FTP and HTTP. By placing authentication and accounting functions in one central location, you can improve security and better manage large networks.

In a network using RADIUS, the router is the RADIUS client. The client is the connection point between remote users and a RADIUS server. The server has the information that it needs to identify remote users and to keep accounting information for each call.

This section explains how to start RADIUS using the default values for all parameters. To customize the RADIUS configuration by modifying the default values, refer to Chapters 3 and 4. This chapter covers the following topics:

Topic	Page
Before You Begin	2-2
Starting Configuration Tools	2-2
Enabling RADIUS	2-3
Configuring Multiple RADIUS Clients	2-8

Before You Begin

Before you enable RADIUS, do the following:

1. Create and save a configuration file that has at least one wide area network (WAN) interface.
2. In Site Manager, retrieve the configuration file in local, remote, or dynamic mode.
3. Specify the router hardware if this is a local-mode configuration.
4. Configure the physical interface for any ISDN lines that you will use for RADIUS.

   Refer to *Configuring Dial Services* to learn how to configure ISDN lines.
5. Configure one or more dial services so that the RADIUS client can accept calls from remote users.

   Configure dial-on-demand, dial backup, or bandwidth-on-demand service to operate with RADIUS. Refer to *Configuring Dial Services* for instructions. Once you enable RADIUS, the RADIUS client automatically configures a dial connection; therefore, you are not required to configure a dial service.
6. Enable dial-optimized routing on the remote routers (RADIUS authentication only).

   Dial-optimized routing prevents Routing Information Protocol (RIP) updates or Service Advertising Protocol (SAP) updates from keeping a line active unnecessarily, thereby reducing the line costs. Enabling this feature improves the operation of RADIUS authentication.

Starting Configuration Tools

Before configuring RADIUS, refer to the following user guides for instructions on how to start and use the Nortel Networks configuration tool of your choice.

Configuration Tool	**User Guide**
Bay Command Console (BCC)	*Using the Bay Command Console (BCC)*
Site Manager	*Configuring and Managing Routers with Site Manager*

Enabling RADIUS

You can use the BCC or Site Manager to enable RADIUS on the router. To help you visualize the configuration method for each interface, refer to the following figures. Figure 2-1 illustrates the BCC hierarchy, and Figure 2-2 shows the Site Manager configuration menus.

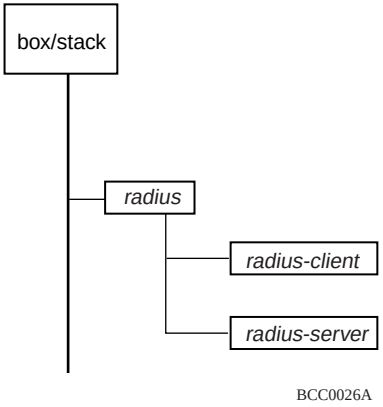

Figure 2-1. BCC Hierarchy of Objects

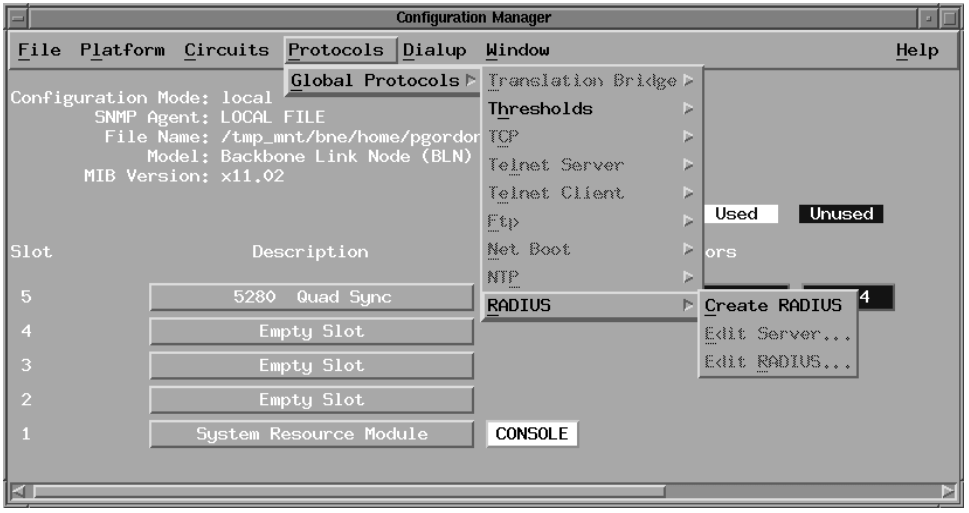

Figure 2-2. Configuration Manager Window

Using the BCC

To enable RADIUS and configure the IP addresses for a RADIUS client and server:

1. **Start configuration mode by entering:**

   `bcc>` **config**

2. **Configure RADIUS on the box.**

   `box#` **radius**

3. **Configure a slot and address for the RADIUS client.**

   `radius#` **radius-client slot** <*slot_number*> **address** <*client_address*>

   slot_number specifies the router slot you want to configure for RADIUS.

   client_address specifies the IP address of the RADIUS client.

   For example, the following command configures the RADIUS client on slot 3, at the IP address 192.32.1.1, and with default values for all the optional parameters:

   `radius#` **radius-client slot 3 address 192.32.1.1**

Note: By default, the accounting and authentication services are disabled. To effectively use RADIUS, refer to page 3-3 and enable one of these services. To configure the *same* RADIUS configuration on one or more slots, refer to "Configuring Multiple RADIUS Clients" on page 2-8.

4. **Navigate to the top-level RADIUS prompt.**

   `radius-client/3#` **back**

5. **Configure an address for the RADIUS server.**

   `radius#` **radius-server address** *<server_address>*

   server_address specifies the IP address of the RADIUS server.

   For example, the following command configures the RADIUS server for both accounting and authentication at the IP address 192.32.10.1:

   `radius#` **radius-server address 192.32.10.1**

   The above command changes the prompt to the following:

   `radius-server/192.32.10.1#`

Using Site Manager

Use the steps in the following sections to enable RADIUS on a router slot and configure the RADIUS client and server.

Configure a RADIUS Client

To enable RADIUS on a router slot and configure the RADIUS client, complete the following tasks:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, select **Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Create RADIUS**.	The RADIUS Client Configuration window opens, which shows the router slots available for configuring RADIUS.
2. Click on one of the boxes labeled **None**.	A menu opens showing the RADIUS options.
3. Select one of the RADIUS options: • **Authentication** • **Accounting** • **Both** (to enable both services)	Your selection replaces the label None.
4. To configure this slot just for accounting, go to Step 6. Otherwise, select the connectors that you want to serve as RADIUS interfaces. • To configure a modem line, select a **COM** connector. • To configure an ISDN line, select an **ISDN**, **MCTI**, or **MCEI** connector.	Depending on the connector you select, the following window opens: • For ports on an Octal Sync Link Module of a BLN or BCN, the Choose WAN Serial Interface Type window opens. • For all other modules, the Sync Line Media Type window opens. • For ISDN lines, the ISDN Switch Configuration window opens.
5. If the Choose WAN Serial Interface Type window opens, select the appropriate type for your dial connection: • Sync for Synchronous PPP • Async for Asynchronous PPP	Depending on what type you selected, either the Sync or the Async Line Media Type window opens.

(continued)

Site Manager Procedure *(continued)*	
You do this	**System responds**
6. Click on **OK** to accept the default settings for all windows until you return to the RADIUS Client Configuration window.	You return to the RADIUS Client Configuration window. Notice the letters **DR** next to the names of the connectors you configured. This indicates that the connector is now a RADIUS interface.
7. Set the **Client IP Address** parameter. For more information, click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-2.	
8. Continue to the next section to configure a RADIUS server.	

Configure a RADIUS Server

Use the following steps to configure the IP address for a RADIUS server:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the RADIUS Client Configuration window, click on **Server**.	The Primary Server Address window opens.
2. Set the following parameters: • **Server IP Address** • **RADIUS Password** For more information, click on **Help** or see the parameter descriptions beginning on page A-3.	The first server you configure is the *primary server*. You can have only one primary server for each client.
3. Click on **OK**.	You return to the RADIUS Server Configuration window, which shows the parameter defaults for the server.
4. Click on **Done**.	You return to the RADIUS Client Configuration window.

Select a Protocol for RADIUS Authentication

Use the following steps to select a protocol. Once you select a protocol, the RADIUS client automatically configures an unnumbered circuit interface for the protocol. An unnumbered circuit interface has an address of 0.0.0.0, which means that the circuit is not restricted to a specific remote destination address. This enables the client to use the circuit for many remote users.

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the RADIUS Client Configuration window, click on **Dial-In Protocol**.	The RADIUS Dial_In Slot window opens.
2. Set the **Slot Number** parameter. For more information, click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-7.	
3. Click on **OK**.	The RADIUS Dial_In Protocol window opens.
4. Enable the protocol you want to use.* For more information, click on **Help** or see the descriptions in “Protocol Parameters for RADIUS Authentication” on page A-7.	
5. Click on **OK**.	You return to the RADIUS Client Configuration window.
6. Click on **Done**.	You return to the Configuration Manager window.

* If your network uses only dial-up lines, we recommend that you enable IP together with RIP or the Internet Packet Exchange (IPX) protocol. When you enable these protocols, Site Manager opens a window that asks if the remote site is using dial-optimized routing.

If the remote site is using dial-optimized routing, click on OK. Site Manager automatically modifies several routing update parameters so that the client can operate with dial-optimized routing.

If your network uses a combination of leased lines and dial-up lines (for example, using dial backup service to support leased connections), it is unlikely that the routers use dial-optimized routing, so click on Cancel. Site Manager will not modify the routing update parameters.

Configuring Multiple RADIUS Clients

You can use the script described in this section to configure a RADIUS client on one, many, or all slots in a router. This feature provides a quick way to configure the selected slots on a router with a RADIUS client. The script configures each slot with the *same* configuration, including slots that you previously configured.

Note: You can run this script only from BCC configuration mode.

This configuration script changes the parameter values that you select on all RADIUS clients. Using this feature makes it easier to configure many or all slots with the same configuration, or change one parameter on all slots.

- Use this script without any arguments to print the Help file.
- Enter all arguments in a pair format such as <*keyword*> <*value*>.

To run the configuration script, enter:

configure-radius-clients [**slots** <*list_of_slots*>] {**address** <*address*>} {<*parameter_name*> <*value*>} ...

slots is an optional parameter that indicates which slots to configure, specified by *list_of_slots*. If you do not use this parameter, the script configures all slots. Note that you must enter the *list_of_slots* within braces, and separate each slot number with a space. The BCC uses the space as a delimiter separating each of the values, for example: **{2 3 4}**.

address is required for any slot that you are configuring as a RADIUS client for the first time. *address* specifies the IP address of the slots.

parameter_name is the parameter you want to set such as authentication.
value is the value you want to assign to the parameter such as enabled.
Enter as many <*parameter_name*> <*value*> pairs as necessary.

Example:

The following command configures a RADIUS client on slots 2 and 4 of the router at address 192.32.10.1, and enables accounting on both slots:

```
box# configure-radius-clients slots {2 4} address 192.32.10.1 accounting
enabled
```

Chapter 3
Customizing the RADIUS Client Configuration

This chapter shows you how to change the parameter values to customize the RADIUS client's configuration. It includes the following topics:

Topic	Page
Modifying the Client's IP Address	3-1
Modifying the Authentication and Accounting Services	3-3
Modifying the Protocol for RADIUS Authentication	3-5
Modifying the PPP Authentication Protocol	3-6
Removing RADIUS Authentication and Accounting	3-7
Setting the Debug Message Level	3-8

Modifying the Client's IP Address

When a remote user makes an authentication or accounting request, the RADIUS client passes the request along with the RADIUS client's IP address to the server. You can change this address, but the server will not accept the request without the RADIUS client's IP address.

You should have already configured an IP address for the client in Chapter 2.

Using the BCC

To modify the RADIUS client's IP address, navigate to the **radius-client#** prompt for the appropriate slot. Then enter the following command to modify the address of the RADIUS client on that slot:

address <*client_address*>

client_address specifies the IP address of the RADIUS client.

For example, the following example configures the RADIUS client on slot 3 at the IP address 192.32.1.1:

```
radius-client/3# address 192.32.1.1
```

Note: To configure the *same* RADIUS configuration on one or more slots, refer to "Configuring Multiple RADIUS Clients" on page 2-8.

Using Site Manager

To modify the RADIUS client's IP address:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, select **Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit RADIUS**.	The RADIUS Client Configuration window opens.
2. Set the **Client IP Address** parameter. For more information, click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-2.	
3. Click on **Done**.	You return to the Configuration Manager window.

Modifying the Authentication and Accounting Services

The default for both accounting and authentication is disabled. Use the steps in this section to:

- Enable a slot for accounting, authentication, or both of these services.
- Configure the direction you want for generating accounting requests.

Using the BCC

When default accounting and authentication are disabled, to enable either one or both of these services, navigate to the **radius-client#** prompt for the slot you want to modify and enter one or both of the following commands:

accounting enabled
authentication enabled

For example, the following command enables accounting for the RADIUS client on slot 2:

```
radius-client/2# accounting enabled
```

If you want to disable accounting and enable authentication to the RADIUS client, navigate to the **radius-client#** prompt for the slot you want to modify and enter:

accounting disabled
authentication enabled

For example, the following commands disable accounting and enable authentication for the RADIUS client on slot 2:

```
radius-client/2# accounting disabled
radius-client/2# authentication enabled
```

To configure the RADIUS client to generate accounting requests for incoming calls only, navigate to the **radius-client#** prompt for the slot you want to modify and enter:

accounting-direction incoming

The default value is all, and the legal values are:

- **all**
- **incoming**
- **outgoing**

For example, the following command generates accounting requests for incoming calls on the RADIUS client on slot 2:

radius-client/2# **accounting-direction incoming**

Using Site Manager

To add an accounting service to the RADIUS client:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, select **Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit RADIUS**.	The RADIUS Client Configuration window opens, which shows the slots and their current configurations.
2. Click on the box labeled **Authentication**, then select **Accounting** or **Both**.	Your selection replaces the Authentication label.
3. If necessary, modify the client and server addresses and protocol configurations to accommodate the new service.	
4. Click on **Done**.	You return to the Configuration Manager window.

Modifying the Protocol for RADIUS Authentication

Use the following steps to modify the unnumbered protocol for RADIUS authentication:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, select **Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit RADIUS**.	The RADIUS Client Configuration window opens.
2. Click on **Dial-In Protocol**.	The RADIUS Dial_In Slot window opens.
3. Set the **Slot Number** parameter. For more information, click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-7.	
4. Click on **OK**.	The RADIUS Dial_In Protocol window opens.
5. Set the enabled protocol to **Disable**, and set the protocol you want to use to **Enable**.* For more information, click on **Help** or see the parameter descriptions beginning on page A-8.	
6. Click on **OK**.	You return to the RADIUS Client Configuration window.
7. Click on **Done**.	You return to the Configuration Manager window.

* If your network uses only dial-up lines, we recommend that you enable IP together with RIP or the Internet Packet Exchange (IPX) protocol. When you enable these protocols, Site Manager opens a window that asks if the remote site is using dial-optimized routing.

If the remote site is using dial-optimized routing, click on OK. Site Manager automatically modifies several routing update parameters so that the client can operate with dial-optimized routing.

If your network uses a combination of leased lines and dial-up lines (for example, using dial backup service to support leased connections), it is unlikely that the routers use dial-optimized routing, so click on Cancel. Site Manager will not modify the routing update parameters.

Modifying the PPP Authentication Protocol

The remote user identifies itself to the server using one of the PPP authentication protocols, CHAP or PAP. It includes either a CHAP name and secret or a PAP ID and password in the access challenge to the server. CHAP is the default authentication protocol. For more information about PPP, refer to *Configuring PPP Services*.

Use the following steps to change the authentication protocol to PAP:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, select **Protocols > PPP > Interfaces**.	The PPP Interface Lists window opens.
2. Select the Interface for Dialup Lines record, then click on **Lines**.	The PPP Line Lists window opens.
3. Select **PAPAUTH** as the value for the Local Authentication Protocol parameter.	
4. Click on **Done**.	You return to the PPP Interface Lists window.
5. Click on **Done**.	You return to the Configuration Manager window.

Removing RADIUS Authentication and Accounting

You can use either the BCC or Site Manager to remove RADIUS authentication and accounting from a slot.

Using the BCC

To disable authentication and accounting on a RADIUS slot, navigate to the **radius-client#** prompt for the slot you want to modify and enter:

authentication disabled
accounting disabled

For example, the following commands disable authentication and accounting for the RADIUS client on slot 2:

```
radius-client/2# authentication disabled
radius-client/2# accounting disabled
```

Using Site Manager

To remove RADIUS authentication and accounting from a slot:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, select **Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit RADIUS**.	The RADIUS Client Configuration window opens.
2. Click on the box labeled **Authentication**, **Accounting,** or **Both**; then select **None**.	None replaces the previous label.
3. Click on **Done**.	You return to the Configuration Manager window.

Setting the Debug Message Level

The debug message level determines how verbose the system is in reporting error messages. We recommend setting the level low so that you do not fill up the allotted space. Then when you get a message that requires more explanation, increase the debug message level.

Using the BCC

Navigate to the **radius-client#** prompt for the slot you want to modify and enter:

debug-message-level <*level*>

level is one of the following:

no-debug (default)
low
medium
high

For example, the following command sets the level to low for the RADIUS client on slot 2:

```
radius-client/2# debug-message-level low
```

Chapter 4
Customizing the RADIUS Server Configuration

This chapter explains how to modify the RADIUS server configuration. The server parameters tell the client how the server is configured and define how the client and server communicate. This chapter covers the following topics:

Topic	Page
Modifying the Primary Server's Password	4-2
Modifying the Server Mode	4-3
Designating Authentication and Accounting UDP Ports	4-4
Modifying the Server Response Time	4-6
Modifying the Number of Client Requests to the Server	4-7
Configuring Alternate Servers	4-9
Reconnecting to the Primary Server	4-11
Changing the Primary and Alternate Servers	4-12
Removing a Server Entry	4-14

Modifying the Primary Server's Password

The first server you configure is the *primary server.* You can have only one primary server for each client (router). You should have already entered the server's IP address in Chapter 2.

Using the BCC

To modify the primary server's password, navigate to the **radius-server#** prompt and enter:

primary-server-secret <*string*>

string represents the name of the new password. The default is <*empty_string*>.

For example, the following command changes the primary server's password to baynet:

```
radius-server/192.32.1.100# primary-server-secret baynet
```

Using Site Manager

To modify the primary server's password:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, select **Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit Server**.	The RADIUS Server Configuration window opens, which shows the parameter defaults for the server configuration.
2. Set the **RADIUS Password** parameter. For more information, click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-4.	
3. Click on **Apply** (optional).	The new password replaces the old one.
4. Click on **Done**.	You return to the Configuration Manager window.

Modifying the Server Mode

The server mode tells the client how the server is configured. You may want to change the service from RADIUS authentication to accounting or from accounting to authentication. You may also want to use both services.

Using the BCC

To specify the function of the current RADIUS server, navigate to the **radius-server#** prompt and enter:

server-mode {**accounting-only** | **authentication-only** | **both**}

The default is both.

For example, the following command changes the service to accounting only:

`radius-server/192.32.1.100#` **server-mode accounting-only**

Using Site Manager

To modify the server's mode:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, select **Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit Server**.	The RADIUS Server Configuration window opens.
2. Set the **Server Mode** parameter. For more information, click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-4.	
3. Click on **Apply**.	
4. Click on **Done**.	You return to the Configuration Manager window.

Designating Authentication and Accounting UDP Ports

The User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port is the logical port that designates data for the RADIUS application on the server. The UDP port is typically included in an IP datagram.

The default values for the authentication and accounting UDP ports follow the RADIUS RFC specifications. In general, you should not change these values.

Using the BCC

To designate the UDP port numbers of the RADIUS server on which it expects to receive authentication and accounting requests, navigate to the **radius-server#** prompt and enter:

authentication-udp-port <*integer*>
accounting-udp-port <*integer*>

integer is the number of the UDP port.
The default for the authentication UDP port is 1645.
The default for the accounting UDP port is 1646.

For example, the following commands specify authentication on UDP port 1645, and accounting on UDP port 1646 for the current server:

```
radius-server/192.32.1.100# authentication-udp-port 1645
radius-server/192.32.1.100# accounting-udp-port 1646
```

Using Site Manager

To designate the UDP port numbers of the RADIUS server on which it expects to receive authentication and accounting requests:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, select **Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit Server**.	The RADIUS Server Configuration window opens.
2. Set the following parameters: • **Auth. UDP Port** • **Acct. UDP Port** For more information, click on **Help** or see the parameter descriptions beginning on page A-5.	
3. Click on **Apply**.	
4. Click on **Done**.	You return to the Configuration Manager window.

Modifying the Server Response Time

When the client sends an accounting or authentication request to the server, you can specify how long the client waits for a response from the server. If the client does not receive a response, it retransmits the request. This waiting period prevents network operations from slowing down.

Using the BCC

To specify the number of seconds the RADIUS client waits before retransmitting a request to the RADIUS server, navigate to the **radius-server#** prompt and enter:

response-timeout <*value*>

value is an integer from 1 to 60 seconds. The default value is 3.

For example, the following command tells the RADIUS client to wait 5 seconds before retransmitting a request to the RADIUS server:

```
radius-server/192.32.1.100# response-timeout 5
```

Using Site Manager

To modify the timeout allowed for the server before the client retransmits a request:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, select **Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit Server**.	The RADIUS Server Configuration window opens.
2. Set the **Response Timeout** parameter. For more information, click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-6.	
3. Click on **Apply**.	
4. Click on **Done**.	You return to the Configuration Manager window.

Modifying the Number of Client Requests to the Server

You can modify the number of times the client sends a request to the server before the client considers the server unreachable. If the server is located at a distance from the client, you may want to set the number of requests to a value higher than the default.

Note: For information on making the primary server available again, refer to "Reconnecting to the Primary Server" on page 4-11.

Using the BCC

To specify the number of times the RADIUS client retransmits a request before it considers the RADIUS server unreachable, navigate to the **radius-server#** prompt and enter:

retry-count <*value*>

value is an integer from 1 to 10. The default value is 2.

For example, the following command instructs the client to retransmit a request five times before it considers the server unreachable:

`radius-server/192.32.1.100#` **retry-count 5**

Using Site Manager

To modify the number of client requests to the server:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, select **Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit Server**.	The RADIUS Server Configuration window opens.
2. Set the **Maximum Message Retry** parameter. For more information, click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-5.	
3. Click on **Apply**.	
4. Click on **Done**.	You return to the Configuration Manager window.

Configuring Alternate Servers

In addition to the primary server, you can configure one or more alternate RADIUS servers. An alternate server ensures that you can maintain network security and accounting in case the primary server fails. You must configure a primary server before you configure an alternate server. Then, you can configure multiple alternate servers for each client.

Using the BCC

The RADIUS client tries to access the primary server before trying any alternate servers. You can designate only one server as the primary for accounting and only one for authentication. However, these two servers can be the same.

To specify the server type, navigate to the **radius-server#** prompt for the appropriate server and enter:

accounting-server-type {**primary** | **alternate**}
authentication-server-type {**primary** | **alternate**}

The default for both accounting and authentication is alternate.

For example, if the same server is used for both accounting and authentication, the following commands set the server type to primary:

```
radius-server/192.32.1.100# accounting-server-type primary
radius-server/192.32.1.100# authentication-server-type primary
```

Using Site Manager

To configure an alternate server:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, select **Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit Server**.	The RADIUS Server Configuration window opens.
2. Click on **Add Alt**.	The Alternate Server Address window opens.
3. Set the following parameters: • **Server IP Address** • **RADIUS Password** For more information, click on **Help** or see the parameter descriptions beginning on page A-4.	
4. Click on **OK**.	You return to the RADIUS Server Configuration window.
5. Click on **Done**.	You return to the Configuration Manager window.

Reconnecting to the Primary Server

When the primary server fails to respond to connection requests, the RADIUS client considers it unreachable and switches to the alternate server. You can specify how long to wait before trying to reconnect to the primary server.

Using the BCC

To specify the number of minutes the RADIUS client waits before retrying the primary server, navigate to the **radius-server#** prompt and enter:

reset-timer <*value*>

value is an integer from 1 to 60 minutes. The default is 10 minutes.

For example, the following command instructs the RADIUS client to wait 15 minutes before retrying the primary server:

```
radius-server/192.32.1.100# reset-timer 15
```

You can use the **automatic-reset** command in conjunction with **reset-timer**.

- If **automatic-reset** is disabled, the RADIUS client considers the server available after the timeout set by **reset-timer**.
- If **automatic-reset** is enabled, the RADIUS client sends test-access requests after the timeout set by **reset-timer**. When the server responds to the test-access requests, then the client considers the server available.

To select how to make the primary server available, navigate to the **radius-server#** prompt and enter:

automatic-reset {**enabled** | **disabled**}

The default is disabled.

For example, the following command enables automatic reset:

```
radius-server/192.32.1.100# automatic-reset enabled
```

Using Site Manager

To try to reconnect to the primary server after a specified time period:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, select **Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit Server**.	The RADIUS Server Configuration window opens.
2. Set the **Server Reset Timer** parameter. For more information, click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-6.	
3. Click on **Apply**.	
4. Click on **Done**.	You return to the Configuration Manager window.

Changing the Primary and Alternate Servers

The RADIUS client tries to access the primary server before trying any alternate servers. You can designate only one server as the primary for accounting and only one for authentication. However, these two servers can be the same.

You can change the server from primary to alternate and vice versa. If you change a server from alternate to primary, the BCC will change the original primary server to an alternate server.

Using the BCC

To specify the accounting and authentication servers as either primary or alternate types, navigate to the **radius-server#** prompt and enter:

accounting-server-type {**primary** | **alternate**}
authentication-server-type {**primary** | **alternate**}

The default for both accounting-server and authentication-server is alternate.

For example, the following commands configure both servers as primary:

```
radius-server/192.32.1.100# accounting-server-type primary
radius-server/192.32.1.100# authentication-server-type primary
```

Using Site Manager

To specify which server is the primary and which is the alternate:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, select **Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit Server**.	The RADIUS Server Configuration window opens.
2. Select an alternate server entry from the list.	
3. Set the **Server Mode** parameter. For more information, click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-4.	
4. Click on **Primary**.	Site Manager changes the entry in the list. The alternate server is now the primary server, and the original primary server is now the alternate server.
5. Click on **Done**.	You return to the Configuration Manager window.

Removing a Server Entry

You can remove a server entry from the RADIUS configuration.

Using the BCC

To remove a server from the RADIUS configuration, navigate to the **radius-server#** prompt and enter:

delete

For example, the following command removes RADIUS from the current server:

```
radius-server/192.32.1.100# delete
```

Note: To remove a RADIUS client, navigate to the radius-client prompt for the appropriate slot and enter the **delete** command.

Using Site Manager

To remove a server from the RADIUS configuration:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, select **Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit Server**.	The RADIUS Server Configuration window opens.
2. Select a server entry from the list.	
3. Click on **Delete**.	Site Manager removes the entry from the list.
4. Click on **Done**.	You return to the Configuration Manager window.

Appendix A
Site Manager Parameters

This appendix describes the Site Manager RADIUS parameters. You can display the same information using Site Manager online Help.

This appendix contains the following information:

Command	Page
Client IP Address Parameter	A-2
Server Configuration Parameters	A-3
Protocol Parameters for RADIUS Authentication	A-7

For each parameter, this appendix provides the following information:

- Parameter name
- Configuration Manager menu path
- Default setting
- Valid parameter options
- Parameter function
- Instructions for setting the parameter
- Management information base (MIB) object ID

You can also use the Technician Interface to modify parameters by issuing **set** and **commit** commands with the MIB object ID. This process is the same as modifying parameters using Site Manager. For information about using the Technician Interface to access the MIB, refer to *Using Technician Interface Software*.

Caution: The Technician Interface does not verify that the value you enter for a parameter is valid. Entering an invalid value can corrupt your configuration.

Client IP Address Parameter

The RADIUS Client Configuration window (Figure A-1) shows the current RADIUS configuration for each slot on the router.

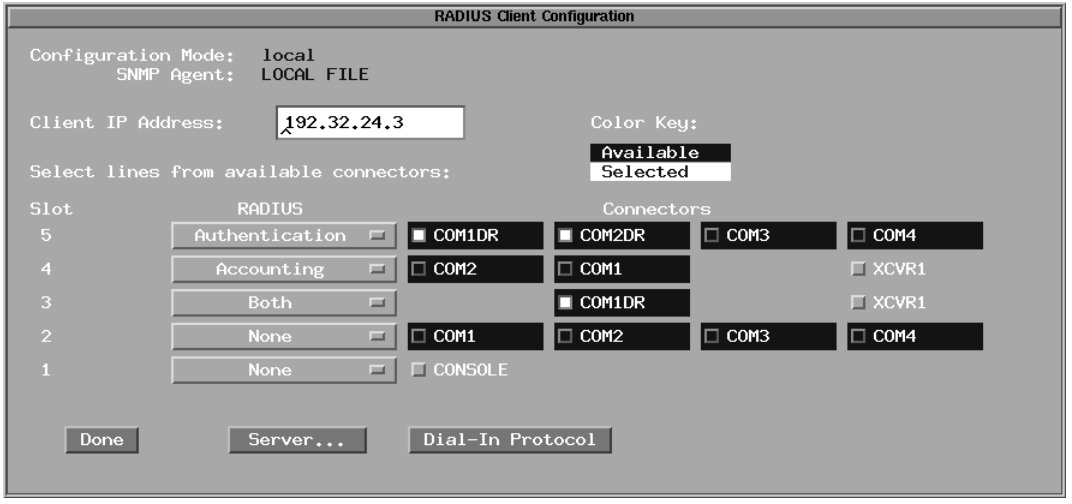

Figure A-1. RADIUS Client Configuration Window

Parameter: Client IP Address

Path: Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Create RADIUS
or
Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit RADIUS

Default: None

Options: A 32-bit IP address

Function: Identifies the RADIUS client.

Instructions: Enter a valid IP address of a configured and operational IP interface that you want to designate as the RADIUS client.

MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.22.1.1.5

Server Configuration Parameters

The RADIUS Server Configuration window (Figure A-2) shows the current parameter settings for the RADIUS server configuration.

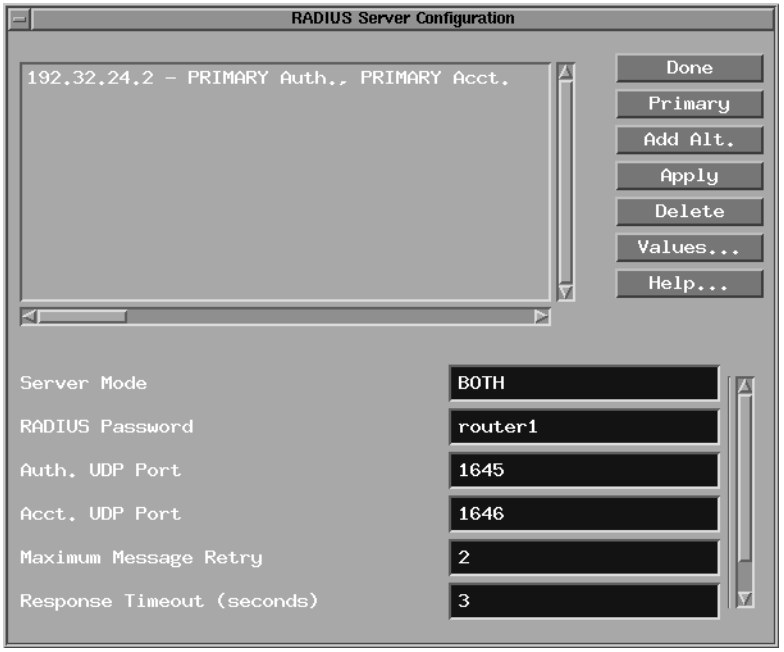

Figure A-2. RADIUS Server Configuration Window

Parameter: Server IP Address

Path: Protocols > Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit Server
Default: None
Options: A 32-bit IP address
Function: Identifies the RADIUS server.
Instructions: Enter an IP address that you want to designate as the RADIUS server.
MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.22.2.1.3

Parameter: Server Mode

Path: Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit Server
Default: Both
Options: Authentication | Accounting | Both
Function: Specifies the RADIUS operation for this port.
Instructions: Select the service you want for this port. If you want to configure both authentication and accounting, select Both.
MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.22.2.1.4

Parameter: RADIUS Password

Path: Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit Server
Default: None
Options: An alphanumeric string, to a maximum of 64 characters
Function: Identifies the client to the server. The client and server must use the same password.
Instructions: Enter a password that contains a maximum of 64 characters.
MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.22.2.1.11

Parameter: Auth. UDP Port

Path:	Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit Server
Default:	1645
Options:	An integer specifying the UDP logical port for authentication
Function:	Designates a data packet for RADIUS authentication. This number is required for access to the authentication server.
Instructions:	Accept the default value.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.22.2.1.6

Parameter: Acct. UDP Port

Path:	Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit Server
Default:	1646
Options:	An integer specifying the UDP logical port for accounting
Function:	Designates a data packet for RADIUS accounting. This number is required for access to the accounting server.
Instructions:	Accept the default value.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.22.2.1.9

Parameter: Maximum Message Retry

Path:	Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit Server
Default:	2
Options:	1 to 10
Function:	Specifies the number of times the RADIUS client retransmits a request before it considers the RADIUS server unreachable.
Instructions:	Enter the number of times you want the client to retransmit a request.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.22.2.1.13

Parameter:	**Response Timeout (seconds)**
Path:	Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit Server
Default:	3
Options:	1 to 60 seconds
Function:	Specifies the number of seconds the RADIUS client waits before retransmitting a request to the RADIUS server.
Instructions:	Accept the default or enter a number of seconds from 1 to 60.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.22.2.1.12

Parameter:	**Server Reset Timer (minutes)**
Path:	Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit Server
Default:	10
Options:	1 to 60 minutes
Function:	Specifies the number of minutes the RADIUS client waits before retrying the primary server after it fails to respond. If the primary server fails to respond, the client considers it unreachable and switches to the alternate server. After this specified time period, the client tries to reconnect to the primary server.
Instructions:	Accept the default or enter the number of minutes you want the client to wait for the primary server to recover.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.22.2.1.14

Protocol Parameters for RADIUS Authentication

The RADIUS Dial_In Protocol window (Figure A-3) shows the current protocol settings. These protocols are only for RADIUS authentication.

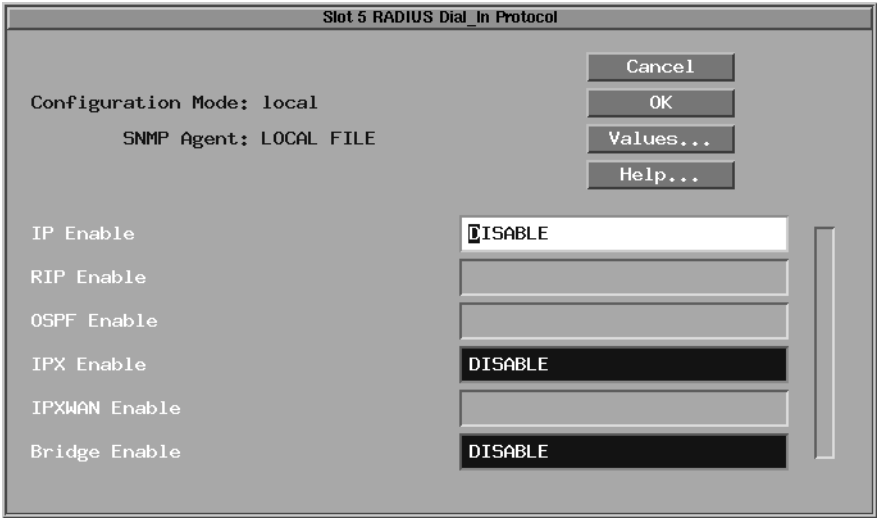

Figure A-3. RADIUS Dial_In Protocol Window

Parameter: Slot Number

Path: Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit RADIUS > Dial-In Protocol > RADIUS Dial_In Slot> RADIUS Dial_In Protocol

Default: None

Options: An integer that represents a router slot configured for RADIUS

Function: Identifies the slot configured for RADIUS.

Instructions: Enter the slot number that you want to configure.

MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.22.1.1.4

Parameter: IP Enable

Path: Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit RADIUS > Dial-In Protocol > RADIUS Dial_In Slot > RADIUS Dial_In Protocol

Default: Disable

Options: Enable │ Disable

Function: Enables or disables IP on this interface.

Instructions: Select Enable to enable IP on this interface.

MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.1.4.12.1.5

Parameter: RIP Enable

Path: Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit RADIUS > Dial-In Protocol > RADIUS Dial_In Slot > RADIUS Dial_In Protocol

Default: Disable

Options: Enable │ Disable

Function: Enables or disables RIP on this interface.

Instructions: Select Enable to enable RIP on this interface.

MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.1.4.12.1.7

Parameter: OSPF Enable

Path: Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit RADIUS > Dial-In Protocol > RADIUS Dial_In Slot > RADIUS Dial_In Protocol

Default: Disable

Options: Enable │ Disable

Function: Enables or disables OSPF on this interface.

Instructions: Select Enable to enable OSPF on this interface.

MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.1.4.12.1.8

Parameter: IPX Enable

Path: Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit RADIUS > Dial-In Protocol > RADIUS Dial_In Slot > RADIUS Dial_In Protocol

Default: Disable

Options: Enable │ Disable

Function: Enables or disables IPX on this interface.

Instructions: Select Enable to enable IPX on this interface.

MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.1.4.12.1.9

Parameter: IPXWAN Enable

Path: Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit RADIUS > Dial-In Protocol > RADIUS Dial_In Slot > RADIUS Dial_In Protocol

Default: Disable

Options: Enable │ Disable

Function: Enables or disables IPXWAN on this interface.

Instructions: Select Enable to enable IPXWAN on this interface.

MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.1.4.12.1.13

Parameter: Bridge Enable

Path: Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Edit RADIUS > Dial-In Protocol > RADIUS Dial_In Slot > RADIUS Dial_In Protocol

Default: Disable

Options: Enable │ Disable

Function: Enables or disables bridging on this interface.

Instructions: Select Enable to enable bridging on this interface.

MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.1.4.12.1.10

Appendix B
Monitoring RADIUS Using the BCC show Commands

Use the BCC **show** commands to display configuration and statistical information about RADIUS. See *Using the Bay Command Console (BCC)* for information about **show** command syntax.

This appendix describes the following **show** commands:

Command	Page
show radius alerts	B-3
show radius clients	B-4
show radius servers general	B-5
show radius servers timers	B-6
show radius stats accounting	B-7
show radius stats authentication	B-8

Online Help for show Commands

To display a list of command options, enter one of these commands at any BCC prompt:

- **show radius alerts ?**
- **show radius clients ?**
- **show radius servers ?**
- **show radius stats ?**

To learn more about any show command option and its syntax, use the question mark (?) command as follows:

Example

```
bcc> show radius servers ?
   general   timers
bcc> show radius servers timers ?
show radius servers timers [-address <arg>]
bcc>
```

show radius alerts

The **show radius alerts** command displays problems with the RADIUS configuration.

You can use the following filter flags and filter arguments with this command:

-address *<address>*	Displays information about the server at the specified IP address only.

The output contains the following information:

Server IP Address	Lists the IP address of the primary RADIUS server.
Server Mode	Displays the mode: authentication, accounting, or both.
Server Type	Specifies whether the server is primary or alternate.
Authentication State	Indicates whether authentication is operational or not.
Accounting State	Indicates whether accounting is operational or not.

show radius clients

The **show radius clients** command displays information about the router's RADIUS configuration.

You can use the following filter flags and filter arguments with this command:

-slot *<slot>*	Displays information about the RADIUS configuration in a specific slot.

The output contains the following information:

Slot	Specifies the slot number in the RADIUS client.
Client IP Address	Lists the IP address of the RADIUS client.
Authentication State	Indicates whether authentication is enabled or disabled.
Accounting State	Indicates whether accounting is enabled or disabled.
Accounting Direction	Shows what calls generate accounting requests: incoming, outgoing, or all.
Debug Message Level	Displays the message debug level: no-debug, low, medium, or high.

show radius servers general

The **show radius servers general** command displays information about the overall state of the RADIUS server.

You can use the following filter flags and filter arguments with this command:

-address *<address>*	Displays information about the server at the specified IP address only.

The output contains the following information:

Server IP Address	Lists the IP address of the RADIUS server.
Server Mode	Displays the mode configured for this server: authentication, accounting, or both.
Server Secret	Displays the password configured for this server.
Authentication Type	Indicates whether this is a primary or alternate server for authentication.
Authentication State	Indicates whether this server is enabled or disabled for authentication.
Authentication UDP Port	Displays the UDP port number configured for authentication requests sent to this server.
Accounting Type	Indicates whether this is a primary or alternate server for accounting.
Accounting State	Indicates whether accounting is enabled or disabled.
Accounting UDP Port	Displays the UDP port number configured for accounting requests sent to this server.

show radius servers timers

The **show radius servers timers** command displays the time-setting information for the RADIUS server.

You can use the following filter flags and filter arguments with this command:

-address *<address>*	Displays information about the server at the specified IP address only.

The output contains the following information:

Server IP Address	Lists the IP address of the primary RADIUS server.
Response Timeout	Specifies how many seconds the client should wait before retransmitting a request to the server.
Maximum Retry	Specifies how many times the client should send a request to the server before considering it unreachable.
Reset Timer	Specifies how many minutes the client should wait before trying to reconnect to the primary server.
Automatic Reset	Indicates whether automatic reset is enabled or disabled.

show radius stats accounting

The **show radius stats accounting** command displays all the RADIUS statistical information related to accounting.

You can use the following filter flags and filter arguments with this command:

-address *<address>*	Displays information about the server at the specified IP address only.
-slot *<slot>*	Displays information about the RADIUS configuration in a specific slot.

The output contains the following information:

Server IP Address	Lists the IP address of the primary RADIUS server.
Slot	Specifies the slot number in the RADIUS client.
Accounting Requests Start	Indicates the number of accounting requests starting.
Accounting Requests Stop	Indicates the number of accounting requests stopping.
Accounting Response	Indicates the number of accounting responses from the accounting server.
Accounting Response Timeouts	Indicates the number of accounting requests that timed out before the accounting server could respond.
Accounting Response Failed	Indicates the number of accounting requests that the accounting server did not respond to.
Accounting Alternate Server Retries	Indicates the number of times the client had to use the alternate server.

show radius stats authentication

The **show radius stats authentication** command displays all the RADIUS statistical information related to authentication.

You can use the following filter flags and filter arguments with this command:

-address *<address>*	Displays information about the server at the specified IP address only.
-slot *<slot>*	Displays information about the RADIUS configuration in a specific slot.

The output contains the following information:

Server IP Address	Lists the IP address of the primary RADIUS server.
Slot	Specifies the slot number in the RADIUS client.
Authentication Requests Count	Indicates the total number of RADIUS authentication requests that the client in this slot made to this server.
Authentication Requests Outstanding	Indicates the number of outstanding RADIUS authentication requests that the client in this slot made to this server.
Authentication Responses Accept	Indicates the number of successful RADIUS authentication requests that the client in this slot made to this server.
Authentication Responses Reject	Indicates the number of failed RADIUS authentication requests that the client in this slot made to this server.
Authentication Responses No Response	Indicates the number of times that the server sent an “invalid user” or “no server available” response to a RADIUS authentication request from the client in this slot.
Authentication Responses Invalid	Indicates the number of times that the server sent an “invalid user” response to a RADIUS authentication request from the client in this slot.
Authentication Responses Timeouts	Indicates the number of times that the server timed out before it could respond to a RADIUS authentication request from the client in this slot.
Authentication Alternate Server Retries	Indicates the number of times that the client in this slot requested an alternate server because the primary server was unreachable.

Appendix C
Configuration Examples

This appendix provides the following configuration examples for a router acting as a RADIUS client:

- Configuring RADIUS authentication
- Configuring RADIUS accounting
- Configuring RADIUS authentication and accounting

The examples in this appendix show only those parameters whose defaults you must change for proper configuration.

Command	Page
Configuring RADIUS Authentication	C-2
Configuring RADIUS Accounting	C-6
Configuring RADIUS Accounting and Authentication	C-12

Configuring RADIUS Authentication

This example shows how to configure the router as a RADIUS authentication client, and assumes the following:

- The client is a BLN router.
- The network connections are all raise DTR modem connections.
- The WAN serial interface type is synchronous.
- IP and RIP are the protocols for the client's unnumbered circuit interface.
- Dial-optimized routing and one-way authentication are configured on the remote routers.
- A default route of 0.0.0.0 is configured on the remote routers to contact the client.

Figure C-1 shows the sample network for this example.

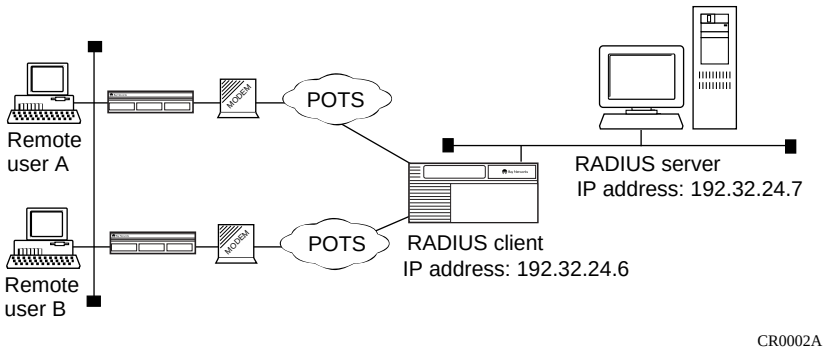

Figure C-1. Sample Network Using RADIUS Authentication

The next sections explain how to configure the sample network using the BCC and Site Manager.

Using the BCC

To enable RADIUS and configure the IP addresses for a RADIUS client and server:

1. **Start configuration mode by entering:**

   `bcc>` **config**

2. **Configure RADIUS on the box by entering:**

   `box#` **radius**

3. **Configure the RADIUS client on slot 3 and address 192.32.24.6 by entering:**

   `radius#` **radius-client slot 3 address 192.32.24.6**

4. **Enable authentication for the RADIUS client on slot 3 by entering:**

   `radius-client/3#` **authentication enabled**

5. **Navigate to the top-level RADIUS prompt by entering:**

   `radius-client/3#` **back**

6. **Configure the RADIUS server on address 192.32.24.7 by entering:**

   `radius#` **radius-server address 192.32.24.7**

7. **Change the authentication-server-type to primary by entering:**

   `radius-server/192.32.24.7#` **authentication-server-type primary**

8. **Configure the primary-server-secret to baynet by entering:**

   `radius-server/192.32.24.7#` **primary-server-secret baynet**

Using Site Manager

Before you begin, do the following:

1. Create and save a configuration file with at least one PPP interface.
2. Retrieve the configuration file in local, remote, or dynamic mode.
3. Specify the router hardware if this is a local-mode configuration.

To configure the sample network, complete the following tasks:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, select **Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Create RADIUS**.	The RADIUS Client Configuration window opens, which shows the router slots available for configuring RADIUS.
2. Click on one of the boxes labeled **None**.	The menu opens showing the RADIUS options.
3. Select **Authentication** for the slot.	Authentication replaces the label None.
4. Select the COM connectors that you want to serve as RADIUS interfaces.	Site Manager enables the connectors for RADIUS operation.
5. Click on **OK** to accept the default settings for all windows until you return to the RADIUS Client Configuration window.	You return to the RADIUS Client Configuration window. Notice the letters **DR** next to the names of the connectors you configured. This indicates that the connector is now a RADIUS interface.
6. Set the Client IP Address parameter to **192.32.24.6**.	
7. At the bottom of the RADIUS Client Configuration window, click on **Server**.	The Primary Server Address window opens.
8. Set the Server IP Address parameter to **192.32.24.7**.	
9. Set the RADIUS Password parameter to **Client_BLN**.	
10. Click on **OK**.	The RADIUS Server Configuration window opens, which shows the parameter defaults for the server.
11. Accept the defaults and click on **Done**.	You return to the RADIUS Client Configuration window.
12. Go to the next table to select IP.	

Use the following steps to select IP:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. At the bottom of the RADIUS Client Configuration window, click on **Dial-In Protocol**.	The RADIUS Dial_In Slot window opens.
2. Enter the number of the slot configured for authentication.	
3. Click on **OK**.	The RADIUS Dial_In Protocol window opens.
4. Set the IP Enable parameter to **Enable**. For more information, click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-8.	
5. Set the RIP Enable parameter to **Enable**. For more information, click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-8.	
6. Click on **OK**.	Site Manager displays a window that asks if the remote site is using dial-optimized routing. The remote routers in this example are using dial-optimized routing.
7. Click on **OK**.	You return to the RADIUS Client Configuration window.
8. Click on **Done**.	You return to the Configuration Manager window.

Configuring RADIUS Accounting

This example explains how to configure the router as a RADIUS accounting client, and assumes the following:

- The client is an ASN router.
- Dial backup is the dial service.
- The RADIUS client only receives calls, it does not make calls; therefore, you do not need to configure an outgoing phone list and local CHAP name and secret for the client.
- The leased and dial backup connections use PPP.
- The WAN serial interface type is synchronous.
- RADIUS authentication is not configured on the client.

Figure C-2 shows the sample network for this example.

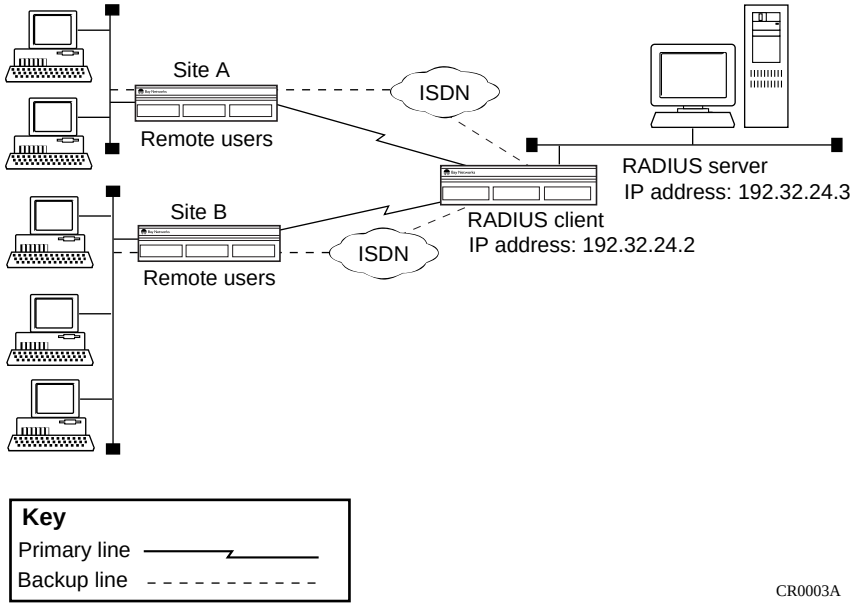

Figure C-2. Sample Network Using RADIUS Accounting

The next sections explain how to configure the sample network using the BCC and Site Manager.

Using the BCC

To enable RADIUS accounting on a RADIUS client, complete the following steps. (For more information on configuring ISDN interfaces, refer to *Configuring Dial Services*.)

1. **Start configuration mode by entering:**

   `bcc>` **config**

2. **To configure two B channels and one D channel on the interface, enter:**

   `stack#` **bri 3/1 mode 2b+d**

3. **Navigate to the channel prompt and make the BRI interface 3/1 a dial object by entering:**

   `channel/3/1#` **dial**

4. **Navigate to the backup-pool prompt and add a backup line to the pool by entering:**

   `backup-pool/8#` **backup-line bri/3/1**

5. **Navigate to the isdn-switch prompt and specify the switch type by entering:**

   `isdn-switch/3#` **switch-type brini1**

6. **Navigate to the leased interface prompt for slot 2, connector 1 and create a backup circuit with a backup mode by entering:**

   `ppp/2/1#` **backup-circuit pool-id 8 backup-mode initiator**

7. **Navigate to the backup circuit prompt and configure CHAP name "bayrs1" and secret "east" for the backup circuit by entering:**

   `backup-circuit/8/1/1#` **chap-name bayrs1 chap-secret east**

8. **Navigate to the stack prompt and configure RADIUS accounting by entering:**

   `stack#` **radius**

9. **To configure the RADIUS client on slot 2, address 192.32.24.2, enter:**

   `radius#` **radius-client slot 2 address 192.32.24.2**

10. **To enable RADIUS accounting for the RADIUS client on slot 2, enter:**

    `radius-client/2#` **accounting enabled**

11. **Navigate to the top-level RADIUS prompt by entering:**

    `radius-client/2#` **back**

12. **To configure the RADIUS server on address 192.32.24.3, enter:**

    `radius#` **radius-server address 192.32.24.3**

13. **Change the authentication-server-type to primary by entering:**

    `radius-server/192.32.24.3#` **authentication-server-type primary**

14. **Configure the primary-server-secret to baynet by entering:**

    `radius-server/192.32.24.3#` **primary-server-secret baynet**

Using Site Manager

Before you begin, do the following:

1. Create and save a configuration file with at least one PPP interface.
2. Retrieve the configuration file in local, remote, or dynamic mode.
3. Specify the router hardware if this is a local-mode configuration.

To create a backup pool, complete the following tasks:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, select an ISDN connector.	The Port Application window opens.
2. Click on **OK** to accept the default for the Port Application Mode parameter, Dialup 2B + D.	This configures the BRI interface. Repeat Steps 1 and 2 to configure additional BRI interfaces.
3. Select **Dialup > Backup Pools**.	The Backup Pools window opens.
4. Click on **Add**.	The Backup Pools Configuration window opens.
5. Enter a pool ID, then click on **OK**.	The Backup Lines Definition window opens.

(continued)

Site Manager Procedure *(continued)*	
You do this	**System responds**
6. Click on an **ISDN** connector to assign a line to the pool, following these guidelines: • Site Manager does not allow you to select any lines that you configured as leased lines. • Lines in a backup pool may reside across slots.	The ISDN Switch Configuration window opens.
7. Click on **Done** to accept the parameter defaults.	The ISDN Logical Lines window opens.
8. Click on **OK** to accept the parameter defaults.	You return to the Backup Lines Definition window. The letter B (backup) appears next to the ISDN port to indicate that it is a backup line.
9. Select **File > Exit** to exit the Backup Lines Definition window.	You return to the Backup Pools window, which has three new buttons (Edit, Apply, and Delete) that allow you to edit the new pool.
10. Repeat Steps 3 through 9 to select additional lines for the pool.	
11. Click on Done.	You return to the Configuration Manager window.

To create a backup circuit, complete the following tasks:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, select **Backup Circuits > PPP**.	The Primary Circuit Definition window opens, which lists the leased circuits that you have configured.
2. Select a circuit entry and click on **Cct Type**.	The Circuit Options window opens.
3. Enter **Primary** for the Circuit Type parameter.	
4. Enter the **ID of the backup pool** that this circuit should use.	
5. Click on **OK**.	The Primary Circuit Definition window, which shows the parameter defaults supplied by Site Manager, reopens.
6. Repeat Steps 2 through 5 to specify additional primary circuits.	
7. Scroll down the Primary Circuit Definition window to the **Backup Mode** parameter.	
8. Select a value for the **Backup Mode** parameter. The default is Master.	If this router is the master router, the peer router's backup mode must be set to Slave. If you set the backup mode to Slave, Site Manager prompts you for caller resolution information so the slave router can verify the identity of a remote caller.

Refer to *Configuring Dial Services* for more information about dial backup circuits.

To enable RADIUS accounting, complete the following tasks:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, select **Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Create RADIUS**.	The RADIUS Client Configuration window opens, which shows the router slots available for configuring RADIUS.
2. To configure a slot for RADIUS, click on the box labeled **None**.	Site Manager displays a menu showing the RADIUS options.
3. Select **Accounting** for the slot.	
4. Set the Client IP Address parameter to **192.32.24.2**.	
5. Click on **Server** at the bottom of the window.	The Primary Server Address window opens.
6. Set the Server IP Address parameter to **192.32.24.3**.	
7. Set the RADIUS Password parameter to **Client_ASN**, then click on **OK**.	The RADIUS Server Configuration window opens, which shows the default configuration for the server.
8. Accept the defaults for the server configuration parameters.	
9. Click on **Done**.	You return to the RADIUS Client Configuration window.
10. Click on **Done**.	You return to the Configuration Manager window.

Configuring RADIUS Accounting and Authentication

This example explains how to configure the router as a RADIUS accounting and authentication client. The sample network shows a remote router dialing an alternate site when the original destination is not accessible. The example assumes the following:

- The client is an ASN.
- Dial backup is the dial service.
- The leased connections are using Frame Relay.
- The backup connections are using PPP.
- IP and RIP are the protocols for the client's unnumbered circuit interface.

Figure C-3 shows the sample network for this example.

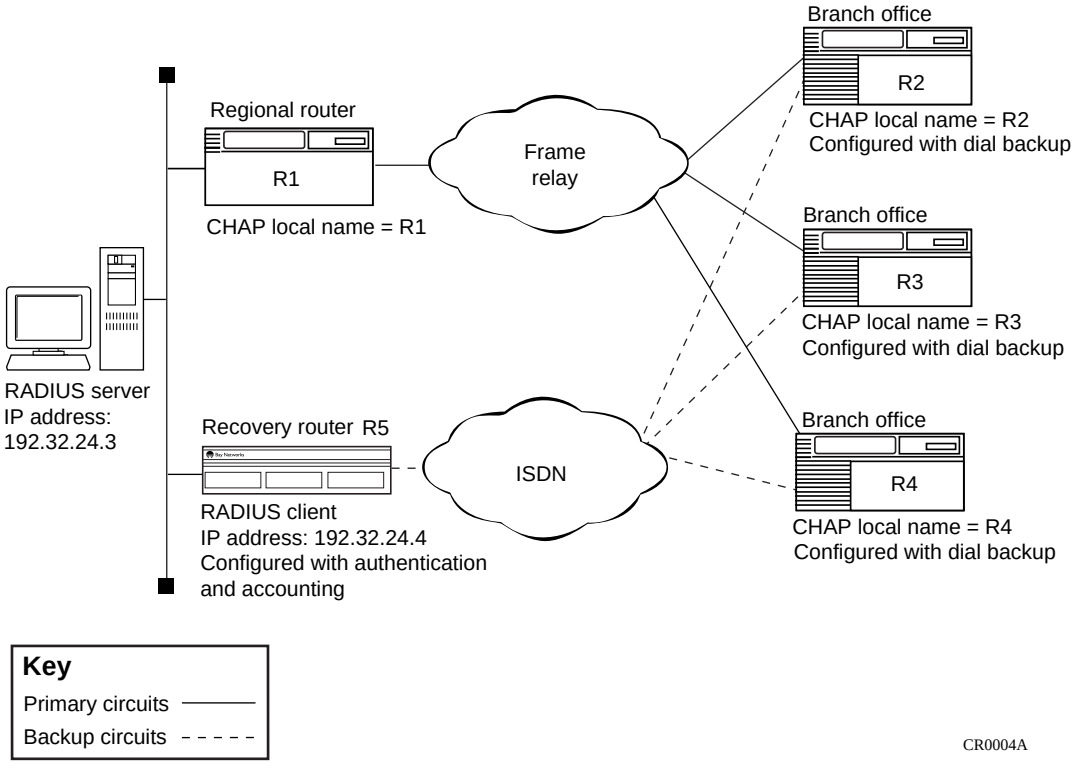

Figure C-3. Sample Network Configured for Dialing an Alternate Site

The next sections explain how to configure the sample network using the BCC and Site Manager.

Using the BCC

To enable RADIUS accounting and authentication on a RADIUS client, use the following steps:

1. **Start configuration mode by entering:**

   `bcc>` **config**

2. **Configure RADIUS on the box by entering:**

   `box#` **radius**

3. **To configure the RADIUS client on slot 3, address 192.32.24.4, enter:**

   `radius#` **radius-client slot 3 address 192.32.24.4**

4. **To enable RADIUS authentication and accounting for the RADIUS client on slot 3, enter the following commands:**

   `radius-client/3#` **authentication enabled**
   `radius-client/3#` **accounting enabled**

5. **Navigate to the top-level RADIUS prompt by entering:**

   `radius-client/3#` **back**

6. **To configure the RADIUS server on address 192.32.24.3, enter:**

   `radius#` **radius-server address 192.32.24.3**

7. **Change the authentication-server-type to primary by entering:**

   `radius-server/192.32.24.3#` **authentication-server-type primary**

8. **Configure the primary-server-secret to baynet by entering:**

   `radius-server/192.32.24.3#` **primary-server-secret baynet**

Using Site Manager

Before you begin, do the following:

1. Create and save a configuration file with at least one PPP interface.
2. Retrieve the configuration file in local, remote, or dynamic mode.
3. Specify the router hardware if this is a local-mode configuration.

To configure the RADIUS client and server, and enable RADIUS authentication and accounting on a router slot, complete the following tasks:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, select **Protocols > Global Protocols > RADIUS > Create RADIUS**.	The RADIUS Client Configuration window opens, which shows the router slots available for configuring RADIUS.
2. Click on one of the boxes labeled **None**.	The menu opens showing the RADIUS options.
3. Select **Both** for the slot.	Both replaces the label None.
4. Select the connectors that you want to configure as authentication interfaces.	
5. Click on **OK** to accept the default settings for all windows until you return to the RADIUS Client Configuration window.	You return to the RADIUS Client Configuration window. Notice the letters **DR** next to the names of the connectors you configured. This indicates that the connector is now a RADIUS interface.
6. Set the Client IP Address parameter to **192.32.24.4**.	
7. At the bottom of the RADIUS Client Configuration window, click on **Server**.	The Primary Server Address window opens.
8. Set the Server IP Address parameter to **192.32.24.3**.	
9. Set the RADIUS Password parameter to **Client_ASN**.	
10. Click on **OK**.	The RADIUS Server Configuration window opens, which shows the parameter defaults for the server.
11. Accept the defaults and click on **Done**.	You return to the RADIUS Client Configuration window.
12. Go to the next table to select IP.	

To select IP, complete the following tasks:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. At the bottom of the RADIUS Client Configuration window, click on **Dial-In Protocol**.	The RADIUS Dial_In Slot window opens.
2. Enter the number of the slot configured for RADIUS.	
3. Click on **OK**.	The RADIUS Dial_In Protocol window opens.
4. Set the IP Enable parameter to **Enable**.	
5. Set the RIP Enable parameter to **Enable**.	
6. Click on **OK**.	Site Manager displays a window that asks if the remote site is using dial optimized routing. The remote routers in this example are using dial optimized routing.
7. Click on **OK**.	You return to the RADIUS Client Configuration window.
8. Click on **Done**.	You return to the Configuration Manager window.

Appendix D
Vendor-Specific Attributes

This appendix shows the Nortel Networks vendor-specific attributes (VSAs) and the dictionary file that contains them.

Topic	Page
Nortel Networks Vendor-Specific Attributes	D-2
RADIUS Dictionary File	D-3

Nortel Networks Vendor-Specific Attributes

The Nortel Networks vendor ID is 1584, as allocated by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority. Use this ID in the header when using VSAs.

Table D-1 lists the Nortel Networks RADIUS VSAs and the applications that use them.

Table D-1. Nortel Networks VSAs

Application	VSA Name	VSA Number
Dial Services	Bay-Local-IP-Address	35
L2TP	Bay-Primary-DNS-Server Bay-Secondary-DNS-Server Bay-Primary-NBNS-Server Bay-Secondary-NBNS-Server	54 55 56 57
Multilevel Access	Bay-User-Level • Manager 2 • User 4 • Operator 8 Bay-Audit-Level • Manager 2 • User 4 • Operator 8	100 101

RADIUS Dictionary File

This section lists the RADIUS dictionary file (*bayrs.dct*) for reference purposes only. This dictionary file defines the Nortel Networks VSAs.

If you have a BaySecure Access Control (BSAC) server, copy the following three files from the CD that comes with the server to the directory that you define at installation time (usually *C:\RADIUS\Service*).

- bayrs.dct
- vendor.ini
- dictiona.dcm

If you do not have a Nortel Networks server, use the RADIUS dictionary file as a reference to change your existing RADIUS dictionaries. Because this file is in the format of some popular RADIUS servers, you may be able to use it as a direct replacement. However, you should review the dependencies and make a decision on how to apply the differences.

bayrs.dct - Nortel Networks BayRS dictionary

```
This dictionary contains BayRS Router Specific Attributes

(See README.DCT for more details on the format of this file.)

Use the Radius specification attributes

@radius.dct

Define Nortel Networks BayRS Family Attributes

MACRO Bay-VSA (t,s) 26 [vid=1584 type1=%t% len1=+2 data=%s%]


Attribute used with dial services

 ATTRIBUTE     Bay-Local-IP-Address            Bay-VSA (35, ipaddr) r
```

```
Attributes used with l2tp

 ATTRIBUTE     Bay-Primary-DNS-Server          Bay-VSA (54, ipaddr) r
 ATTRIBUTE     Bay-Secondary-DNS-Server        Bay-VSA (55, ipaddr) r
 ATTRIBUTE     Bay-Primary-NBNS-Server         Bay-VSA (56, ipaddr) r
 ATTRIBUTE     Bay-Secondary-NBNS-Server       Bay-VSA (57, ipaddr) r

Attributes used with multi user access

 ATTRIBUTE     Bay-User-Level                  Bay-VSA (100, integer) R
 VALUE         Bay-User-Level  Manager   2
 VALUE         Bay-User-Level  User      4
 VALUE         Bay-User-Level  Operator  8

 ATTRIBUTE     Bay-Audit-Level                 Bay-VSA (101, integer) R
 VALUE         Bay-Audit-Level Manager   2
 VALUE         Bay-Audit-Level User      4
 VALUE         Bay-Audit-Level Operator  8
```

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